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FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAUSES OF WAR.

When rulers and people are so disposed, it is the easiest thing imaginable to find some pretext for war—Boxers find no difficulty in coming to blows when they feel inclined to show their dexterity; they even use artificial means to excite and sharpen their tempers when they feel too cool for fighting. These remarks are equally applicable to rulers and people, especially to the leading characters of a nation. When rulers are resolved on making war for some alleged cause, they use artificial means to excite the minds of the common people, and by some false coloring raise their passions and infuse a war spirit to fit them for the contest. And alas! the common people are too often blind enough to put full confidence in all that is alleged. The supposed wrongs and injuries are exaggerated ten fold by the cunning misrepresentations of ambitious demagogues, political jockeys, contractors and expectants after lucrative offices, honorable stations and military glory. In this manner an innocent happy people have been involved in bloody and destructive wars, and have been compelled to sacrifice their lives, property and happiness, to gratify the ambition of a few designing, unprincipled men. Some hotspurs make war without alleging any cause to justify them excepting that of conquest and glory as they call it; such as Alexander, Tamercane, Charles 12 and Buonaparte, &c.

Notwithstanding the injustice and the criminality of their conduct, and the violation of every law both human and divine, these ravagers of the earth have been extolled, and are now by many held up as shining examples for imitation.

Revenge or retaliation has been a very fertile source of war; the government, that deems itself injured in some little affair, burns for an opportunity to revenge the insult by force and arms, without taking into consideration, the great hazard of suffering far greater injuries and losses by such hasty measures, prompted by passion alone, instead of resorting to the more noble and far safer mode of negotiation and amicable adjustment; passion at best, is but a blind guide, and while it operates, the sober dictates of reason and conscience are smothered in the blaze. Reason was implanted in man by the great Creator for the noblest uses; but alas! how little is this noble faculty exercised, and whenever it is exercised, how often is it perverted!

Sometimes, one nation makes war upon another for the purpose of enlarging her territory. Another makes war for the sake of honor and military glory. Another makes war because she is afraid that war will be made upon her. Another makes war upon a second because she is afraid a third is about to make upon the same. Another is jealous that a neighboring nation is growing too rapidly, and is ambitious, and therefore, makes war upon her to check her growth. Sometimes, some leading characters and demagogues are ambitious to signalize themselves for their courage and heroism, and therefore, involve innocent people in war, and perhaps lose their own lives, and ruin their country.

Sometimes, one nation wants what another has, and therefore, makes war to obtain it.

Sometimes, one nation dislikes the government of another, and therefore, makes war to change the same.

I will introduce here an extract from the 3d report of the committee of inquiry instituted by the Mass. P. Society. "In the report the inquiry is confined to wars, in which civilized nations have been engaged, since they become christian, or since Constantine assumed the reins of the Roman Empire: omitting a great number of petty wars in small nations of antiquity. The report relates to 286 wars of magnitude, in which christian nations have been engaged. These are divided into the 10 following classes, viz.:

- 44 Wars of ambition to obtain extent of country.
- 22 Wars for plunder, tribute, &c.
- 24 Wars for retaliation or revenge.
- 8 Wars to settle some question of honor or prerogative.
- 6 Wars arising from disputed claims of territory.
- 41 Wars arising from disputed titles or crowns.
- 50 Wars commenced under pretence of assisting an ally.
- 23 Wars originating in jealousy of rival greatness.
- 6 Wars which have grown out of commerce.
- 55 Civil Wars.

28 Wars on account of Religion, crusades, &c.

To which may be added the wars which have occurred since this report was made. The Spanish wars and Turkish wars.

286 Wars, and national wars too! If the reader is inclined to doubt this number, let him recur to the history of nations since that period and he will soon be satisfied. Let him count them over one by one, and reflect upon the immensity of suffering and sacrifice of lives and property, the rivers of blood, and of tears that have been shed.—Let him select all those wars which were unnecessary and see how many will remain!

Suppose, all the blood that was shed in these wars was collected in one great reservoir, how large a ship would sail in it? and how large a pile would the dead bodies make, if heaped together? But this view of the subject is not so affecting, as that of many of the wretched survivors who are left to drag out a miserable existence, deprived of their arms and legs, or maimed in a cruel manner, are cast upon the wide world without home, money, or friends to alleviate their sufferings, or shelter them from the inclemency of the wintry cold and storms, but continually exposed, to pain and want, they go down to the grave unattended and weep. Nor is this all of the picture; look at yonder cottage-door see that weeping pale female, with grief-worn cheek, hushing the cries of a half a dozen little shirtless orphans begging for bread, but beg in vain! Their sire lies buried on the field of battle, no more to be welcomed home to his fire-side by these innocent pledges of his heart.—No, the cold snows of many a winter must sweep over his grave, and the chilling blasts howl around it; but still he never will return to greet the forlorn inmates of his humble cottage.

"For him no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Nor busy house-wife ply her evening care;
No children run to kiss their sire's return,
Nor climb his knees, the envious kiss to share."

SALUTS.

MISCELLANY.

ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

CATHERINE GREY.

The really affecting history of Catherine Grey and her husband the Earl of Hertford, forms the tale to which her name is assigned. Queen Elizabeth is here described to be enamored of the Earl; and after the discovery of his connexion with Catherine, her jealousy vents itself in confining them in the Tower. We pass over the imaginary interview between the queen and Catherine, and shall commence our extracts with the resolution taken by Elizabeth, who is supposed to be residing in the Tower at the time to visit Seymour, at the moment when the lieutenant of the fortress has permitted his prisoners to meet, notwithstanding her Majesty's express command to the contrary.

"The blood faded from Warner's cheek, his knees knocked against each other, and so violent was the agitation of his whole frame that he was for some time unable to utter a syllable in reply to the queen's address.

"How now, Master lieutenant!" asked Elizabeth; "what means this? My pleasure is perhaps, somewhat a singular one: but surely there is in it nothing so appalling that it should banish the blood from your cheek, and prevent your limbs from performing their functions. Lead on, I say."

"Gracious Madam!" said Warner, "pause a moment ere you take this step."

"Not an instant, Sir Edward," said the queen:—"How! do you dispute the commands of your sovereign?"

"Then, most dread sovereign," said the lieutenant, seeing that it was impossible to preserve his secret, and throwing himself at the queen's feet, "pardon, pardon, for the most guilty of your majesty's subjects."

"Ha!" said the queen, using the favorite interjection, of her father, while his own proud spirit flashed in her kindled eye; "what dost thou mean?"

"The Earl of Hertford is not in his dungeon."

"What, escaped! Traitor—slave, thou hast suffered him to escape?"

"Warner grovelled on the ground in the most abject posture at the queen's feet, and his frame trembled in every fibre as he said; he is in the lady Catherine's apartment."

"What he there!" shouted the queen, as the white foam gathered on her lip, and her own frame became agitated, though not with fear, but with uncon-

trollable anger. "Guard! seize the traitor!"

"Several yeomen of the guard immediately entered the apartment, and seized the lieutenant of the Tower, binding his arms behind him, but not depriving him of his weapons. The queen acting on the impulse of the moment, commanded one of the guards to conduct her to the dungeon of Lady Catherine Grey, and ordered the others to follow her with Sir Edward Warner in their custody. Anger, hatred, fear, jealousy, all lent wings to her steps. The dungeon door was soon before her; the bolts were withdrawn, and with little of the appearance of a queen in her gait and gestures, excepting that majesty which belongs to the expression of highly wrought feelings, she rushed into the dungeon, and found Catherine Grey in the arms of Hertford, who was kissing away the tears that had gathered on her cheek.

"Seize him—away with him to instant execution!" said the queen.

"The guards gazed for a moment wistfully on each other, and seemed as if they did not understand the command."

"Seize him! I say," exclaimed the queen. "I have myself taken the precaution to be present, that I may be assured that he is in your custody, and led away to the death that he has taken so much pains to merit."

"The guards immediately surrounded the earl, but they had paused a moment ere they led him out of the dungeon, when they saw the Lady Catherine throw herself on her knees before Elizabeth, and seize the skirt of her robe."

"Have pity, pity, gracious queen!" she cried, "have pity!"

"Away, minion!" said the queen; "he had no pity on himself when he ventured to break prison, even in the precincts of our royal palace. His doom is fixed."

"Not yet, great queen, not yet!" said Catherine still grasping Elizabeth's robe. "Can naught save him?"

"Naught, save my death," said the queen; and then she added in an undertone, which she did not seem to intend should be audible, while a dark smile played on her lip, "or perchance thine."

"Catherine's ear caught the last part of the queen's sentence, and with the quickness of lightning she exclaimed, 'thy death or mine, O queen! then thus,' she added, plucking from the belt of Sir Edward Warner, who stood by her side with his hands bound behind him, a dagger, and brandishing it aloft, 'thus may his life be spared!'

"A cry of 'treason! treason!' pervaded the dungeon and the guards advanced between Catherine and the queen, whose life she seemed to threaten, but ere they could wrest the dagger from her hand; she had buried it in her own bosom.

"Now, now do I claim thy promise, Oh queen!" she said as she sunk to the earth, whilst the blood poured in a torrent from her wound, "Catherine Grey no longer disturbs thee—spare the life of the princely Seymour."

"Her last breath was spent on these words—her last gaze was fixed upon the queen—and pressing the hand of her husband, who was permitted to approach her, in her dying grasp, the spirit of Catherine Grey was released from all its sorrows.

"The sacrifice of the unhappy lady's life preserved that for which it had been offered up. The queen, touched with the melancholy termination of her kind woman's existence, revoked the despotic and illegal order which she had given for the execution of Hertford, but ordered him to be conducted back to his dungeon, where he remained in close custody for a period of nine years. The death of Elizabeth at the expiration of that period, released him from his captivity; and then, although he was unable to restore the Lady Catherine to life, he took immediate steps to re-establish her fair fame. In these efforts he was perfectly successful; he proved before the proper tribunals the validity of his marriage, and transmitted his inheritance to his son, who was the issue of that ill-fated union."

ALGERS.

I was never so much astonished and disappointed at the appearance of a place. The border of the sea has a very winding course on both sides of the city, and the land rising in a gradual slope to a great height, forms a spacious inclined plain. This plain bends its way along like the border, and in its deepest bosom, from the inmost point of the bay, rises the city in the form and color of a top-sail spread before the wind. No trees, or streets or opening, of any kind, appears, but one mass of stone, surrounded with a wall, and all white-washed. I said I was astonished at behold-

ing the city and environs. There is an appearance of wealth, splendor and taste about the country seats in all directions, that is surpassed by few places in America. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, and some gardens appeared that were laid out and dressed in the most beautiful manner. I asked myself—can it be that these beautiful fields and gardens—the tasteful houses, encompassed with fine shade trees, and all this rich landscape, which show so much refinement, belong to those barbarians of whom I have so often read?

I suppose the Algerines are indebted to their christian slaves for most of their improvement in agriculture and gardening. As the city and country lie on an inclined plain, gradually falling down to the water, the most advantageous view that can possibly be taken is from the harbor. The fortifications look formidable. At every canon's mouth several human heads were seen. The batteries and the wharves were swarming with people, as though a wonder of the deep had approached. The Consular Agent came off and informed us that the harbor was blockaded by those French men of war that lay off at a distance. We made sail and in three days were in Port Mahon, Island of Minorca. Here we were quarantined eight days, and on the 9th made sail. We had one day to go ashore, and as it happened it was St. James, which the people were celebrating by religious worship, horse racing, dancing in the streets, &c. I inquired for the great organ, and being directed, soon found the church where it was. A large collection of people were assembled for worship, and were in almost all positions about the floor, except standing on their heads. To see ladies dressed in silk, seated flat in the middle of the floor, with the outer garment raised to keep it from the dirt, was not pleasant to our American eye.

On my way to the ship I passed the street, where, perhaps, 2000 people were assembled, men, women and children, to witness the races. Spanish Ladies wear no bonnets—carry no umbrellas, but take the sun as he comes, with nothing to screen their faces except the veil thrown over the head. In the Church was an organ of between 600 and 700 pipes, which is worthy of regard. Its music surpasses any instrumental I ever heard. There is an extensive Lazaretto here of many apartments; an officer conducted me through it. The burying ground is divided by a high, strong wall. I inquired the reason of this. The officer told me very gravely, that one part was for Christians, and the other was for Americans and Dutchmen. I perceived that several graves were already dug for the reception of Americans. There is little else here worthy of notice.—*Journal of Com.*

FROM THE PROVIDENCE CADET.

Master Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, tho' now a man of peace.
Merry Wives of Windsor.

I was a few years since travelling in the valley of the Connecticut, and in the afternoon of a sultry day, stopped at one of those beautiful villages which are sprinkled along the borders of the Connecticut. I strolled out across the fields to the high grounds in the vicinity, enjoying the gentle breeze that scarcely bent the tops of the pines as it passed over them. Turning my head at the rustling of the branches near me, I saw an old man seated on a log beside me. He saw I was taken by surprise, and broke the silence by observing, 'a rare view, this, sir.' Beautiful, replied I. 'Aye, beautiful it is,' said he, 'many a time have I looked at it; and it is dear to me; for in that village I was born, and there I have spent my days; see you that brown house by the clump of trees yonder? Well, that is mine; and I remember when there was not a better one in the village; and now look at yonder row of handsome buildings.' As the old man was disposed to be communicative, I asked him a number of questions, and among others, who was the owner of a handsome white house which stood near the centre of the village. 'That,' said he, 'belongs to our Doctor; a dashing fellow in his youth. I'll tell you a story of him if you have patience to listen.' I signified my willingness to hear him, and he continued:— 'When Doctor H. was young, as I observed before, he was a dashing blade—loved high life—and his happiest moments were in a company of kindred spirits, with an abundance of Madeira. Although not remarkable for his courage, yet, he had a temper of his own, which was easily ruffled. In one of his midnight revels, a difference arose between him and one of his companions. High words followed, and a challenge to meet the next morning was given and accepted. But when the morning came

it brought soberness with it, and both wished themselves across the Atlantic; for their courage was evaporated with the fumes of the wine. As the hour approached, their hearts sank within them; but it was now too late; the die was cast, and one of the other was to lose his life. It was noticed, when they met, that the color forsook their cheeks—they were deadly pale, and their hands trembled exceedingly. And when they spoke, it was in a thick husky voice, like that of a drowning man.—The ground was measured, and they had taken their stands, when lo! the Doctor noticed his look was broken. This he contrived to do, on his way to the ground—but of that he was silent. What was to be done? It was growing late, and no time was to be had. The affrighted knights—especially he of the broken lock—were but too ready to agree to a reconciliation. After a few preliminaries, they shook hands, and were on as good terms as ever. On moving from the battle ground, they were congratulating themselves on the happy issue of the adventure, when one of the seconds observed, 'I am extremely pleased, gentlemen, that this affair has been thus amicably settled; for what would the world have said to your firing without balls?' 'Without balls?' exclaimed the astonished principals, in a breath—'the fact is even so, gentlemen, as you will find upon examination.' The sound pistol was fired against a board, which showed the black mark of burnt powder, but no perforation was found by which a ball might have escaped. The seconds burst into a loud laugh; and the doughty knights began to feel some return of their former anger. After a few bouts of angry words, however, they separated; principals in high dudgeon with their seconds, who had thus brought them into an acknowledgment of their cowardice; Doctor H. muttering something about retaliation. The story soon got wind; which exceedingly vexed the Doctor, as he had been the first to back out. He was haunted with the idea that every youngster he met, wore a smile of derision on his lip, and a leer in his eye as much as to say, 'Frightened at an empty pistol.' This he would not brook, and was determined upon revenge. In the course of a few weeks, the affair was smoothed over, and to all appearances, the parties were as good friends as ever.

It was one bitter cold evening, in December, when the Doctor invited a number of his acquaintances to his room for a carousal, and among them were the two seconds in the late duel. They had sat late, the bottle circulated freely, and the company were pretty jolly and boisterous, when the Doctor stepped out of the room, and returning with a powder cask in his hand, walked deliberately towards the fire, evidently with the intention of placing it on the burning embers. The company were sober in an instant; and their faces were pale with affright. He then said, very gravely and deliberately, 'Gentlemen, in my opinion we have lived long enough; and we may as well die now as at any time. I motion that we blow ourselves up together!'—and immediately laid the cask on the fire. The scene of confusion that followed, can be better imagined than described. Tables, chairs and glasses, were dashed on the floor in one mass of ruin. A general rush to the door followed. The first in his bustle to descend, pitched headlong to the bottom of the stairs. The second at first step thrown forward by those behind, and all went helter skelter to the bottom in a body. Those who were able, picked themselves up and took to their heels. One esconced himself beneath a cart which had been left in the vicinity the day previous. Others were running for dear life at the top of their speed. He under the cart, after waiting as he thought a most unreasonable time for powder to ignite, and finding the cold air rather uncomfortable, ventured a peep from his hiding place, and finding all quiet, cautiously picked his way to the house. He there found one of his companions who upon the alarm, attempted to escape by the window, and falling headforemost had buried himself to his middle in a snow drift. Being unable to extricate himself, and halt dead with fright, he stuck fast with his legs in the air like a pair of compasses.—Casting a glance at his friend in adversity, he walked softly up stairs, and ventured a peep into the room; there to his great amazement, beheld the Doctor, seated quietly before the fire, a bottle of Madeira in one hand and a half emptied glass in the other, gazing at the remains of the cask, as it consumed before him, and repeating to himself as he finished his glass of wine, 'ay, ay, let them cool their hot heads in this frosty air. I'll learn them to pass their tricks upon me, the rascals!'

FOREIGN.

AGOSPERO, Dec. 17.
(By express.)—The Universal Gazette of Augsburg publishes the following copy of the Collective Note of the three Representatives of France, Great Britain and Russia, sent to the Reis Effendi the 10th Nov. 1827.

The Representatives of the three Allied Courts of France, Great Britain and Russia, having taken into consideration the questions which his Excellency the Reis Effendi had charged their interpreters to address them, have the honor to answer them in the present note, in the only manner compatible with what they have reason to believe to be the sentiments of their Courts on such a subject.

1st Question—Will the Greek question be entirely dropped?

The Representatives would fail in their duty to truth, if, in relying to that question, they did not repeat the declaration they have already several times made, viz. that it is the unshaken determination of their Courts to maintain the treaty concluded between them for the pacification of Greece, and to persevere in the execution of the measures they have in common decided upon with that view.

2d Question—Is it intended to indemnify the Ottoman Government for the loss of its fleet?

A demand for indemnity is only admissible when it rests upon a positive right. Now, in the present case, it is demonstrated by all the accounts, that the aggression was on the part of the fleet of the Sublime Porte.

3d Question—Is it intended to grant the Sublime Porte satisfaction?

For three years past, in all their endeavors, both separately and collectively, wishing the Sublime Porte to listen to their disinterested proposals, the Cabinet have sufficiently testified how far they were from slighting the pretensions which she justly put forward.

The friendly conduct, its continuance, and the frank declaration that the Representatives have made of the measures which the High Powers prescribed to their Admirals, does not, it appears, leave room to doubt the reception they would give the demand comprised in the third question of the Reis Effendi.

After having thus answered the questions of his Excellency, the Representatives, desirous, at the same time, of sparing no care to make the Sublime Porte acquainted with the disinterested views of the Powers, and to avoid any interpretation which would have fatal results, have the honor to replace before his Excellency the Reis Effendi's eyes, some consideration which they still hope will not be useless in the cause of peace.

The three Cabinets having concluded among themselves a Treaty, the only object of which is the pacification of Greece, have requested the Sublime Porte, for the attainment of that object, to accept of their mediation, and to consent to an armistice.

In laying down before hand some of the bases of an agreement between it and the Greek population, delivered up to the horrors of a devastation, without example, they stipulated for nothing contrary to its true interests; they have only laid down the principles of a pacification, which, so far from striking at the integrity of the empire, would restore to it the advantages of which it is now deprived, and would add the necessary guarantee for their duration. By leaving to a future negotiation between the contending parties the care of settling some other points, no doubt important, they have recognized the right in the Sublime Porte of discussing them, and also the power of definitively deciding itself on the fate of that negotiation.

Such are still their dispositions and their sentiments. The prolongation of the stay of the Representatives at Constantinople, even after the refusal of the Sublime Porte, and the wishes of his Excellency the Reis Effendi, have placed them under the necessity of announcing and explaining to it the measures, the execution of which has been prescribed by the Powers to their Admirals, is, without doubt, with so many other proofs, a striking manifestation of the sentiments with which the Powers remain animated. It is for peace that they have leagued, to re-establish it in Greece upon immovable bases; to preserve it at Constantinople is the object of their wishes, and that of a Treaty, which they are resolved to maintain and execute.

The event of Navarin may, on its first being known to the Porte, have inspired it with doubts of the pacific and disinterested nature of the views of the Powers. The cause of that deplorable event, now better known, and the earnest desire of the Admirals to prevent, the day following the affair, the necessity of a new engagement—a desire proved by the official documents which have reached the Representatives—no longer allow of any misinterpretation of the assurances they have just reiterated.

The attitude, however, which the Sublime Porte has just taken, and the continuance of which would be incompatible with the relations of good understanding between it and the Allied Courts, has not failed to inspire the Representatives with the most painful and

certainly upon the nature of its actual dispositions. In consequence, always guided by the desire of continuing, as far as in them lies, the ministry of peace confided to them, but convinced, at the same time, of the firm determination of their Courts, to re-establish the tranquillity of Greece, upon those bases only which can ensure it, they invite his Excellency the Reis Effendi to declare to them, without further delay, what are the intentions of the Sublime Porte, if it is disposed immediately to revoke measures contrary to the existing treaties, and whether, the better to prove its pacific views, it concurs with the above propositions of the undersigned.

(Signed) COUNT GUILLEMINOT,
STRATFORD CANNING,
DE RIBEAUPIERRE.

DOMESTIC.

Mr. Editor—Knowing your philanthropic disposition, I am induced to tax your columns with this communication, that the public may know where to find relief, in case of severe burning. From my experience for ten years, no remedy affords to the sufferer so instantaneous relief as Electricity, as likewise to quinsies, felons, carbuncles, and bites, with all cases of inflammation, whether general or local; and the recent death of a respectable lady is a scandal to the medical profession; for in every case, in my own family and public practice, electricity, in case of burns, has afforded decided cures. I will cite one case only, that I may not tax you liberality too far. Margaret Jones, subject to epileptic fits, now residing with Wm. H. Buny, fell into the fire when she lived with Mr. John Solomon, who extinguished the burning clothes, and severely burnt both his hands. I gave him but one operation, and his hands ceased paining and got well. The girl was cured, contrary to the prediction of the physician that dressed her extensive burn; he said she must die, and advised her mother to send her to the hospital; but she chose bringing her to me, which resulted in a complete cure in six weeks. I will partially describe the extent of the burn: from her neck down below the pit of her stomach, thence around to the back bone on the left side, down both arms, and underneath each were literally fried, as well as on the breast; during the progress of cure, her bones under each arm could be plainly seen for two inches, her breast bone in six different places, and three ribs and one edge of the joint of the spine, from the sloughing off of the fried flesh. She can be now examined by any gentleman of the faculty, on application to me.—One question and I finish: The girl has had no epileptic fits since two years past—Will the profession give an opinion, whether the burn cured them, or the application of electricity?

Your's respectfully,
JONAS HUMBERT, Jr.,
Medical Electrician, 49 Beekman-st.
N. Y. Enquirer.

From a Washington Correspondent.

The friends of the administration here are receiving daily new accessions of the most cheering information;—and have great confidence in the triumphant issue of the great contest, between intelligence, virtue, talent, and the purest and most devoted patriotism on the one hand, and political depravity, vulgar licentiousness, and *Hero worship* on the other. Such a contest, fairly understood by an enlightened and well disposed community, however bad passions may mar and confuse the interesting question presented for popular divisions, must eventually in a victory, compared with which, a thousand like that of New Orleans, or even that of Lake Erie, scarce deserve a pulsation of joy.

Mans. Journal.

TARBOROUGH, (N. C.) Feb. 8.
PAINFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday night, the 31st ult. the dwelling house and kitchen of Mr. Bennett H. Bell, near this place, were totally consumed by fire, together with their contents, and we regret exceedingly to add that he lost two of his children.

A large Factory on Byram River, Conn. owned by Messrs. S. Brundige and J. Green, with all its contents, carding machines, apparatus for making hat bodies, &c. was burnt on the 5th inst. No insurance.

Mr. Prime, of the Lincoln Botanic Garden, near New York, says that his ground through winter was not frozen but that his gardener could work until the 21st ult. The expense of this horticultural establishment for the last year, exceeded \$18,000!

PRIZE OF FORTUNE.—The Macon, (Georgia) Telegraph of the 28th ult. mentions that the drawing of the Monticello Academy Lottery in that state, was completed on the 10th ult. On that day, the highest prize (\$3000) came out, against a ticket held by an old negro fellow, the property of C. Gargile, Esq. and was owned jointly by himself, his two sons, and two sons in law, who had appropriated a dollar a piece to the purchase of the ticket.

The Somerset Journal states that Adeline Joy, a pauper about 14 years old, was examined Feb. 18, before Calvin Seiden Esq. of Norridgewock, for the

murder of a child of 3 years, while living in the family of Mr. Andrew Lovell in Starks, in July last. She had since confessed having killed the child with an axe.

A tremendous earthquake occurred on the 16th November last, at Popayan in Colombia. The scene of this visitation was in the midst of an extensive district formed by a range of the Andes and two of its minor chains. The buildings in the city have suffered considerably. The higher houses are uninhabitable, and the lower ones require great repairs.—The inhabitants have all left the place. Fortunately no person perished in the earth, and two women only died of fear. It is supposed, so great and overwhelming has been the disaster, that the town will be blotted from the map of Colombia.

Popayan is the capital of a province of that name in New Granada, now part of the republic of Colombia. It is situated 3900 feet above the level of the ocean, 240 miles N. E. of Quito.

A melancholy accident happened in this village on Wednesday morning, 13th inst. A young man, aged 19 years, named John Cook, employed in the machine shop of Oliver S. Hawes & Co. being at work at an engine, turning rollers, in leaning forward over his work, his neck handkerchief caught on the roller, which was moving with great rapidity, and before he had the least chance to extricate himself, he was drawn down to the engine, and, shocking to relate, his neck instantly broken.

Fall River Monitor.

The latter part of Jan. there was a great freshet at Detroit River. The water destroyed many fences and surrounded many houses. In one instance a mother and her five children perished.

The Chilcothean of the 2d inst. relates the following melancholy catastrophe:—

It becomes our painful task to record the death of Mr. Wm. Jones, brass founder and machine maker, a worthy citizen of this place, who was drowned in Maine Point creek where it intersects the Kentucky road near Bainbridge, early on Thursday morning last. Mr. Jones left this place about a week since in a dandy or dearborn, accompanied by his son William C. a lad of 12 years, on business to the furnace, about fifty miles distant, on that route. The continued and heavy rains which have lately fallen in that quarter, have swollen that stream to an unusual height. Mr. J. on his return, attempted to recross it, when his dearborn capsized, and plunged himself and son into the rapid and reckless current. The cries of the lad for help, unable as he was to support himself above the water, awakened all the feelings of a parent in Mr. J. who relinquished his hold upon the reins and swam to his relief. As directed, the boy threw his arms around the neck and shoulders of his father, and in that manner they were drifted by the force of the stream some distance, gradually approaching the shore. The boy says that he caught the limb of a tree that projected into the creek, and observed to his father, that he thought he could touch bottom. But on looking at his father saw that his face was downwards and under water—says that he held him some time by the cape of his great coat with one hand and hung to the limb with the other, and spoke to him several times but received no answer—and the current at length forced his father from his hold, who immediately disappeared and was seen no more. Singular—melancholy fatality!—A father in the strength and vigor of manhood to meet the doom from which he had rescued a youthful son! Though a number of people have been engaged in searching for the body, it had not been found according to the last account received before our paper went to press.

From the New-Orleans Argus, Jan. 15.
The cause of the administration in this State, already supported by the majority, has been and is fast gaining ground. The light is gradually shining in upon many honest but infatuated men; and we should not be at all surprised that in the course of a few months the friends of the present administration should be as five to one throughout the whole State. The visit of Gen. Jackson has contributed to open the eyes of many who had been blinded by the cries of gratitude. The Jackson men have long harped upon this string, but inquiry has been set on foot, and the people have come to the just conclusion, that they owe much to Jackson as the defender of their homes and firesides, but that it would be sacrificing too much to reward him with an office he is in every respect incapable of filling with honor to himself or benefit to his country.—The fact is, that Jacksonism has been the rage from Louisiana to Maine; this was the enthusiasm of the moment, which has greatly subsided already throughout the Union; and will in due time be cooled down to a legitimate gratitude.

FROM THE KENNEBEC JOURNAL.

I perceive that the federal paper in Portland (the Eastern Argus) claims the late Administration Convention as a "federal caucus," because, forsooth, there happened to be four or five federal

ists (whose names that paper mentions with much boasting) among the thousand republicans who attended it! Can the Argus be serious in making such an extravagant claim? If indeed that was a federal caucus, why in the name of common sense, were not the federal candidate for the Presidency—Gen. Jackson,—and federal electors at large, nominated by the convention? Answer that, Master Brook.

Once more. It is curious to see how the Argus and other federal papers wring and twist because Messrs. Madison and Monroe, always true to the republican cause, have come out in favor of Mr. Adams and against Jackson, and consented to be run as candidates on the Administration ticket for Electors in Virginia. In a letter in the last Argus, dated "Washington, Feb. 7," but written no doubt in Portland, Maine, the editor of the Argus thinks that those Patriots (whom in his soul he despises,) must have "written to the committee that they would not serve—but that their answers had not been published, nor would they be, as long as they could avoid it." A most likely story! If Madison and Monroe would not stand as candidates, think they, they, witnessing the treachery of the Committee, (and a more honorable one never existed in Virginia) would themselves keep it such a profound secret that none of their neighbors or the people of that State should have heard of it; and it is divulged first thro' the medium of a federal paper in Maine!! The Argus and other kindred prints do not seem to invent the same expedients to make out that Madison and Monroe have declined. While the Argus says that they have written to the Committee, but the latter will not publish their letters, Mr. Noah has no doubt that the Committee have neglected to notify them of their nomination; and that this is the true reason why they have not declined,—because, not knowing officially that they are nominated, they cannot decline what is not offered them! The opposition papers had better agree among themselves upon some one story to tell about this business, and then stick to it.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1828.

NEW PAPER.—Messrs. Green and Jarvis, Editors of the United States Telegraph, Washington City, have issued proposals for publishing a weekly paper in a pamphlet form and stitched—they will commence it about the first of March next, and continue to issue every week until October next for one dollar. Gentlemen who wish may see the prospectus at our office.—It is too lengthy for insertion in our column.

A Convention has met in York County and agreed to support Messrs. Pillsbury and Nowell as Electors at large, and have also nominated Hon. Joseph Prime as Elector for that district.

We are under obligation to Hon. James W. Ripley for his attention in forwarding several public documents to us, during the present Session of Congress—among the last received, is the Report of the committee on manufactures, of Iron, Woollens &c., which is a very valuable document. It appears from the most authenticated data, that there are but few, if any, manufactories of woollen goods, that are carried on at any profit to the proprietors; owing, as it is generally believed, to the price of wool being much lower in England than this country. We propose to advert to this subject again, and give some extracts from this report.

The Resolve granting a half Township of Land to the town of Fryeburg to enable them to keep in repair a Bridge over the Fryeburg Canal being under consideration.

Mr. Washburn said he had marked out a course which he thought his duty required him to pursue in all cases of this description until the Legislature should decide upon the expediency of appropriating a part of its funds for such purposes as are contemplated by this Resolve, and he hoped he should have firmness enough to act upon principle although it might be against his own personal interest and that of a portion of his constituents whom he highly respected. He did not believe with the gentleman from Hancock, that the Legislature was a proper tribunal to apply to for charity, or that a Legislature ought ever to grant assistance upon that principle.—We may be charitable as individuals but we have no right to be so as public men, at the expense of our constituents. It would not be contended that the State ought to indemnify or even contribute to the relief of a merchant who had been ruined by the loss of his property at sea, or in any other case of a similar nature, neither would

any one pretend that it was possible to make the burdens in all our towns perfectly equal, and he feared that this course would not be an approximation toward that object. He considered the passage of the Resolve if such should be its fate as settling an important principle, a just application of which would absorb a large portion of the public property belonging to the State. He believed the whole of it would be sufficient to meet all the claims which might at this time be presented of a character as high and strong as the one under consideration. It was true the assistance ought to be provided for the relief of towns unreasonably burdened with expensive roads and bridges, it was a question deserving serious consideration, whether this was the best method of granting it. Would not a general law calculated to meet all cases of this kind be far preferable? He could conceive of no method more acceptable, more expensive and more liable to abuse, than that of rendering assistance in particular cases on the petitions of individuals and corporations. We should be obliged to judge from interested testimony on one side only; we could adopt no rule which would apply to all cases, for there would be shades of difference; yet we must grant relief on all petitions where there is the appearance of hardship, otherwise we shall be justly liable to the charge of partiality and favoritism. He knew of many cases which he believed to be quite as hard as the petitions have made out in this instance. He was not alarmed at the strong representations of the poverty of the town of Fryeburg which had been exhibited on this occasion; he did not believe that town annually expended more for the repair of high ways, according to its size and wealth, than many other towns in this State. Exclusive of bridges (one of which was supported by a toll) he presumed there was no town in the county where roads could be made and kept in repair for less expense, the soil being peculiarly favorable, consisting of pine plains as the committee had stated in their Report. He would not admit that there was less property in Fryeburg, than in most of the towns of its population in that county. While it was true that part of that town is barren, it was equally true that another part was exceedingly fertile, and if some of its inhabitants was poor, it should not be forgotten that others were rich for Oxford county. I do not, said Mr. W. intend to object to this particular case, my objections are founded in principle. If we grant aid in any case let us do it in this, but the consequences are to be dreaded. There will be no end to these applications and we may sit here the year to come and petitions will accumulate upon our table more rapidly than we can pass upon them. I hope the Senate will say by a strong vote that they will not encourage such applications to this or any future Legislature.

Mr. Groves said that public highways are necessary to accommodate the public to construct which, ways and means are indispensable—how can small towns which are required to make highways and bridges, procure the necessary funds to do it; the law not allowing them to raise money? Roads are often laid out through towns against their wishes and contrary to their interests without any regard to their want of means to make them, thereby requiring a small or poor town, to sacrifice much of the private property of the inhabitants, without any possible benefit.—In his opinion justice required that something should be done, and although he believed that counties ought to be required to construct roads which from their better knowledge of localities and abilities of towns they could well do—yet as the Legislature had not sustained the proposition for such law, he should vote for the Resolve. The yeas and nays were ordered, and stood as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Dennett, Sweat, Emery, Mace, Miller, Hathaway, Cushman, Grover, Weston and Parsons—10.
NAYS—Messrs. Dunlap, Megquier, Kavanagh, Richardson, Herrick, Shaw, Balkam, Williams, Cutler and Washburn—10.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.
The following Administration Resolves were passed, 225 to 23:
Resolved, As the sense of the House of Representatives, that we approve the official conduct of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States, and that we feel a deep and increasing interest in his re-election to that high office, which his talents and patriotism pre-eminently qualify him to fill, with honor to himself and usefulness to his country.
Resolved, That we approve the judicious, honorable, and patriotic course pursued by HENRY CLAY, in reference to the last Presidential election, and that we highly appreciate the fidelity and ability, with which he performs the duties of his present elevated station.
Resolved, That we approve the enlightened policy which has characterized the measures of the present National Administration, and that, for the support of such measures, we rely with confidence upon the generous co-operation of the other States of the Union.

URSULINE CONVENT.—The Ursuline Community at Mount Benedict, Charles town, is about two and a half miles

from Boston, commanding a varied prospect. The plan of the very extensive improvements, which are to be made, is to impress upon the minds of the pupils the sublime truths of religion, and to pursue as studies as are dictated and merited.

Adjoining, a beautiful young ladies' school, sides this the recreation, to the whole family, one or more of the regular admission, bringing, six napkins, furniture, con tea spoon, kn which are re The uniform, sists, on week dress, and wh

EPITOME.

From the Philad. From a diary of Philadelphia, ter of 1802 w in mildness.

According to gross, the w United States, al territories, The number 40,091.

By a report pears that the ted from 1775 552,780 dollar

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A line of stea ning from Ltha distance is 236

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A duel was on the 29th and Judge Le mer was killed sixth instance a ry short perio

Martin Bure play'd in the Cowen, No. 2 accidentally fell kettles of boiling as soon as poss near the kettles

In the city 1487 houses of ries, 1897 three 1 five stories, a

The nett am to the general 1827 was \$999 York city gave phia \$77,446, One town retu cents.

From the CENTRAL AME country to Janu senting the sta deplorable. The been for two y prior provinces, violence. The St. Salvador, an principal theatr of Leon and Gr a most sanguina war against the Menagua, and timala. The N ment party) had Carlos, (entrain and thereby cut with St. Johns troops of the Pr ed reputed ad dians; but owin nition, &c. &c. them up. The try was almost "ending armies v the cattle, hadi was neglected. this year, (1827 2306 to 2400 ze —falling short o —There was no p mination of the of both parties movements. In exhausted, and scene of distress nals of history.

A ripe pear, the open air wil nation, was prod on the 4th of th worthy of notic ence of the w winter.

FERNAL, the ed with the

from Boston, delightfully located, and commanding one of the most rich and variegated prospects in the United States. The plan of education pursued here is very extensive, embracing all those attainments which are considered necessary, useful or ornamental in society. The first and leading object with the ladies who have the charge of instruction, is to impress upon the minds of their pupils the importance of the great and sublime truths of religion; the other pursuits are such useful and elegant studies as are introduced in our best conducted and most popular female seminaries.

Adjoining the establishment, is a garden, beautifully laid out, to which the young ladies always have access. Besides this they are allowed, on days of recreation, to extend their walks over the whole farm, attended however by one or more of their instructors. One of the regulations of the establishment is, that each young lady, who applies for admission, bring with her a bed and bedding, six napkins, six towels, and table furniture, consisting of a silver table and tea spoon, knife, fork and tumbler, all which are returned at her departure. The uniform of the young ladies, consists, on weekdays, of a grey bombazette dress, and white on Sundays.—A. Trav.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

From a diary kept by an old citizen of Philadelphia, it appears that the winter of 1802 was much like the present in mildness.

According to returns laid before Congress, the whole Militia force of the United States, together with the several territories, amounts to 1,150,158 men. The number returned from Maryland is 40,091.

By a report made to Congress, it appears that the Continental Money, omitted from 1775 to 1780, amounted to 241,552,780 dollars.

The legislature of New York has incorporated a company for constructing a rail road from Ithaca, N. Y. at the head of Cayuga Lake, to terminate at Oswego, on the St. Lawrence.

A line of stages has commenced running from Ithaca, N. Y. to this city, the distance is 236 miles, time three days.

A large whale appeared in the bay, ten miles below Providence, (R. I.) on Tuesday week. Such a circumstance is very unusual. Two boats were manned on Wednesday, and set out with the intention of "taking the stranger in."

A duel was fought at New Orleans, on the 29th ult. between a Mr. Vaux and Judge Leonard, in which the former was killed on the spot. This is the sixth instance of fatal duels within a very short period.

Martin Buren, aged 54, a laborer, employed in the soap factory of Mr. James Cowen, No. 2 Collect at New York, accidentally fell head foremost into a kettle of boiling soap. He was got out as soon as possible by those who were near the kettle, but life was extinct.

In the city of Baltimore, there are 1487 houses of one story, 7770 two stories, 1897 three stories, 113 four stories, 1 five stories, and 1 of seven stories.

The net amount of postage accruing to the general government for the year 1827 was \$999,766 79, of which New York city gave \$114,338, 81; Philadelphia \$77,446, 04; Boston \$52,057 31. One town returned a nett gain of eight cents.

From the American Traveller.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Accounts from this country to January 1st, concur in representing the state of affairs to be most deplorable. The civil war which has been for two years devastating the interior provinces, continued with unabating violence. The provinces of Nicaragua, St. Salvador, and Guatemala, were the principal theatres of action. The cities of Leon and Granada were engaged in a most sanguinary and devastating civil war against the cities of Nicaragua and Managua, and St. Salvador against Guatemala. The Nicaraguans (or Government party) had captured the Fort of St. Carlos, (entrance of Lake Nicaragua) and thereby cut off all communication with St. Johns and the interior. The troops of the President (Acero) have gained repeated advantages over the Granadians; but owing to the want of ammunition, &c. &c. were unable to follow them up. The commerce of the country was almost annihilated. The contending armies were pillaging or robbing the cattle, haciendas, &c. Agriculture was neglected. The crop of Indigo for this year, (1827) was computed at only 2300 to 2400 arrobas (about 350,00 lbs.)—falling short one half from last year. There was no prospect of a speedy termination of the war; the limited means of both parties preventing any decisive movements. In fine, the treasury was exhausted, and the country presented a scene of distress unparalleled in the annals of history.

A open pear, without a peculiarity in the open air, was produced at Charleston, S. C. on the 4th of the present month. It is worthy of notice as a remarkable evidence of the warmth of the present winter.

FEWELL, the stage driver who absconded with the money entrusted to him

to deliver to Mr. Hilliard, has been taken in Henniker, N. H. and the whole amount of money, which was found in his possession, recovered.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—On the night of the 7th inst. five prisoners made their escape from the jail of Wiscasset, by removing a huge stone from the partition wall. Two of them have been retaken. No blame attaches to the jailor.

The wife of Mr. Barnett in New York city, fell into the fire while sitting near it asleep, and was so much burnt that she died shortly after. She was a very corpulent woman, and was upwards of 60 years of age.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

The House recommitted the report of the committee on Finance relative to the amount of a State tax for the present year.

The House refused to reconsider the vote postponing the Resolve in aid of Fryeburg indefinitely.

Bill incorporating the North-Yarmouth manufacturing company came from the Senate, passage refused. The House referred the same to Messrs. Mitchell of N. Mitchell of F. and Parker of S.

Bill repealing so much of the law relative to the Court of Sessions as provides for the appointment of a standing committee to view and locate roads, and vesting that power in the Court came from the Senate, passage refused. The House adhere to their vote passing the bill to be engrossed.

The Secretary of State was directed to cause 500 copies of the Resolves respecting aggressions on the Northeastern frontier to be printed and distributed with the report.

Bill to incorporate the town of Chandlerville; to set off Benjamin Woodbury and others from the town of Buckfield to Paris; to divide the town of Bristol and incorporate the town of Bremen; to promote the sale and settlement of Public Lands; to incorporate the town of Baileyville; to incorporate the Athol Society of Bowdoin College; additional act regulating the Fisheries in the town of Mount Desert, were severally passed to be enacted.

Petition of Wm. Wood, 2d was read and referred.

The two Houses passed an order directing the Secretary of State to cause the report of the committee, the report of Mr. Davis and the resolves of the Legislature respecting the North Eastern Boundary, to be printed with the Resolves which shall be passed the present session.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

The Senate refuse to concur with the House in appointing a committee respecting the bill to incorporate the North Yarmouth Manufacturing Company, and adhere to their vote refusing passage. The House discharged their committee, adhere to their vote, passing the bill, propose a conference and appoint Messrs. Mitchell of N. Mitchell of F. and Parker, conferees.

The Secretary of State was authorized to loan to the Directors of the Damariscotta Canal corporation one set of Stricklands reports on Canals, Railways, &c.

Resolve in favor of the Students of Bowdoin College came from the Senate in a draft and the House assigned the 15th day of March next, to consider the subject.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.
To the Senate and House of Representatives,
Having reluctantly consented to the discharge of Major General Joel Wellington, an officer in whose experience, fidelity, and ability, I have with great confidence relied, I communicate the fact for your consideration, that you may be enabled to act upon it as the occasion may seem to you to require.

ENOCH LINCOLN.
The House assigned to-morrow at 10 o'clock to come to the choice of a Major General for the second Division of the Militia of this State.

Bills relating to Catharine Bridge—additional act exempting goods and chattels from attachment, execution and distress; to incorporate the York Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; to incorporate the Masonic Lodge; to incorporate the literary fraternity of Waterville College; to establish the line between Jefferson in the County of Washington, Waldoboro, New-Castle and Alna; to prevent the destruction of fish on the Cobscook river in the town of Whiting; concerning the Penobscot tribe of Indians; authorizing the reduction of the capital stock of the Waterville Bank, were severally passed to be enacted.

Message from the Senate, informing that they had chosen Col. Joseph Chandler, Major General of the second Division of Militia, and requesting the concurrence of the House.

Conferees between the two houses respecting the bill prohibiting public treats on days of election reported to their respective branches.—The Senate refusing to adopt the new draft, agreeably to the report of the conferees on their part, and the house adhering to their vote passing the bill, agreeably to the recommendation of conferees on their part.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.
Agreeably to assignment the House proceeded to ballot for Major General

for the second Division of the Militia. Col. Joseph Chandler had 77 votes and was elected on the part of the House in concurrence with the Senate.

Bill to regulate the taking of Alewives in Prospect Stream; to establish the lines of the town of Liberty; additional act to regulate the taking of fish in Dyers River; additional act, providing for the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions; additional act respecting salaries of Registers and Judges of Probate; to incorporate the town of Hancock, severally passed to be enacted. Resolve laying a tax on the several Counties in this State finally passed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 22.
Bill to change the name of the town of Adams—to set off part of the town of Alfred and annex the same to the town of Sanford—to incorporate the mutual fire insurance company of Wiscasset—to incorporate the Thomaston mutual fire insurance company—providing for the promotion of education.

Resolves in favor of John G. Dean—in favor of the Penobscot tribe of Indians—in favor of Daniel Rose, finally passed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23.
Resolves—in favor of Joel Wellington—appointing a committee to establish the line between the town of Denmark and Hiram—for the purchase of stationery—for the payment of contingent expenses—appointing a committee to establish the lines between Gray and Windham were severally, finally passed.

Bill to incorporate Dearborn Achdomy—making further provisions concerning the Militia—additional to the several acts respecting high ways—additional to an act to regulate the manufacture and inspection of Stone, Lime and Lime Casks passed to be enacted.

Resolve for paying the amounts against the State finally passed.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting the Report relative to the accounts of one of the Agents of the Penobscot Indians—read and referred in concurrence.

FIRE AT NEW-ORLEANS.—By the ship Russell, Capt. Fosdick, from New-Orleans, we learn that a fire broke out at that place, on the 2nd inst. in a dry goods store, next to the Government House, on the Levee, which soon communicated to that building, and the range of buildings below St. Peter's street—all of which were nearly destroyed, including the elegant building of Mrs. Castillon, corner of St. Peter's and Levee streets.

The archives of the State, and the books, &c. of both Houses of the Legislature, and the books and papers of the Treasurer's office, were mostly saved. The city Library was nearly destroyed; the code of law and call of practices were all burnt, except about 50 copies. The wind, during the continuance of the fire, was from the South; and from that circumstance, the shipping in port received no damage.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—Capt. Fosdick saw, off the Tortugas, 11th inst., at sunrise, an action between a Spanish sloop of war and a Mexican brig, which lasted one hour and a half; the firing then ceased, the Mexican having surrendered to a superior force—being in a shattered condition. During the engagement, the wind blew gently from the N. E., and the sea was perfectly smooth.

A school on the plan of Pestalozzi, the distinguished Swiss teacher, is to be commenced near Lexington, Kentucky, by the Rev. Benjamin O. Peers. Pestalozzi's method of instruction is almost universally approved; and his principles are in a great measure adopted by the most judicious instructors in this country, who have become acquainted with it. The most prominent points in his method, are, to lead children to exercise their own powers of reasoning, and never take any thing for granted until they have investigated it.

A "coop" story.—Mr. Madison Gov. Giles, Judge Brooks, Judge Cabell, Judge Stuart, Dr. Field, Mr. McKinley and Mr. Newton, are the only survivors of the electors who, in 1800, gave the vote of Virginia to Thomas Jefferson. And every one of these gentlemen, except Gov. Giles, is at present in favor of Mr. Adams.

ACCIDENT.—On the 10th inst. a girl, aged 9 years, daughter of Obediah M. Bride, of Berlin, went to the school-house after her books. The door being fast, she got in at the window, and in returning the window fell and caught her by the neck, her body hanging outside. In this situation she was found soon after dead.—Concord Yeoman.

The Legislature of this State adjourned Tuesday the 26th inst.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
KEEP COOL, is received and shall have place next week—we should not like to have him quite so cool.

MARRIED.
In Mexico, by Henry White, Esq. Mr. Franklin Mitchell to Miss Pamela Puffer.

In New-York, Martin Tooker, Esq. of that city, to Mrs. Hannah, widow of Peter Ervine, of Long Island.

Her heart and hand she gave to him, Before he had bespoke her, She would she'd love till death came in, And then—Oh! Martin Tooker.

DIED.

In Becket, Mr. Sylvanus Snow, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 97.—He served several campaigns in the French war; and through nearly the whole of the war of the Revolution. He was engaged in 14 different battles in all of which he was but once wounded, and that was at Bunker Hill, and the ball which he then received, has been carried, in his body to the grave. With his wife who died at the aged of 81, he lived 72 years, and has left a numerous posterity, and an exemplary reputation.

In Newport R. I. Mr. William Langworthy, aged 71.—He sailed with Paul Jones in the first American frigate that travelled the ocean; and afterwards enlisted in the northern Army, following its fortunes in defeat and in adversity until the war was over. He enlisted again in the last war, ready and willing to encounter every danger which he had met in times of old. That he was personally known and respected by the Commander-in-chief, was to him a greater reward than his pension.

A PLEASING REMEDY FOR

CORNS!

IT has been known for years, that the ALBION CORN PLASTER affords immediate relief, and effects a certain cure for Corns. By this application according to accompanying directions, the Corn is softened, attenuated, & drawn out by the roots, without the least pain, or any of the trouble & danger attending the hazardous and ineffectual practice of extracting the Corn by mere cutting.

The following instances—from many others of a similar character—sufficiently attest to the superior efficacy of the Albion Corn Plaster:

Mr. Farrar, of Boston, was a number of years distressed by a very painful Corn, had applied every thing recommended without effect, and was rendered a perfect cripple. On applying the Plaster he was perfectly cured of his Corn and freed from his lameness.

A Gentleman of Greenfield was years afflicted with a very painful Corn, and was cured by one box, after every other plaster had been tried to no purpose.

Mr. Cutler, of Boston, was cured of a troublesome Corn by one box.

Certificates.—To those afflicted with Corns on their feet, I do certify, that I have used the Albion Corn Plaster with complete success. Before I had used one box, it completely cured a Corn which had troubled me for many years. I make this public for the benefit of those afflicted with that painful complaint. (Signed) WM. SHAW.

I have long used of the above Corn Plaster, and have experienced a complete cure. ASA BARTON.

Price 50 cents a box.

* Prepared from the original Recipe in M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. Coxway, by his immediate Successor, and the sole Proprietor, T. KINER, and sold wholesale by him at his Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street, corner of Hanover-street, and retailed by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicine as prepared by the late Dr. Coxway,) by ASA BARTON, at the Oxford Bookstore.

None genuine unless signed T. KINER, on the outside printed wrapper. A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c. Jan. 24.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen holding Subscription papers for the "SANDY RIVER MESSENGER," are requested to return them immediately to the subscriber, at Gardiner. C. DINGLEY.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.
WANTED by the subscriber a smart active lad, from 14 to 17 years old, as an apprentice to the BAUX MASON business; to one of good character, and steady habits, good encouragement will be given. DAVID P. HUNNEFORD.

Paris, February 23, 1828. 191

ROAD NOTICE.
THE Committee appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court, May term, Cumberland County, 1827, on the petition of Moses Hanscom and others, to lay out a Highway from the old road leading from Moses Chandler's in Farmington, to Wilton Village, near where the line between Farmington and Wilton crosses said road, thence by the dwelling house of Moses Stone and Chinery's Mills; and crossing the Androscoggin river near Shaw's ferry, thence near the dwelling houses of John Campdell, J. Beals and H. Keene, to the County road near Lewiston bridge; will meet at Nathan Pinkham's Tavern, in Farmington, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, at nine o'clock A. M. to locate said Highway. EDWARD RUSSELL, Chairman.

Feb. 20, 1828.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Hezekiah Wyman, late of Bath, in the County of Lincoln, deceased, are hereby informed, that their notes and accounts must be settled and paid prior to the first day of May next, or they will be then left with an Attorney for collection. CHARLES POTTER, Esq. Executor. PARSONS SMITH, 2m 191

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Oxford Bookstore for Books or Stationary, are requested to make immediate payment. ASA BARTON, Agent.

Feb. 26.

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore at 1/10 per cent. discount.

The Communicant's Spiritual Companion; or, an Evangelical Preparation for the Lord's Supper;—in which are shown the nature of the ordinance, and the dispositions requisite for a profitable participation thereof; with meditations and helps for prayer, suitable to the subject. Feb. 26.

WOOD WANTED
By ASA BARTON.

MORE BARGAINS!

G. C. LYFORD,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he has been under the necessity of removing from No. 7 Boyd's Buildings, to No. 4, in the same Block—3 Doors below his former stand—where he has just opened 18 Packages New and Fresh GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

20 p's Light and Dark Calicoes 11 per y'd;
40 p's Blue and Fanny do 20 cts do
50 p's Elegant Dark do from 25 cts to 2s;
50 p's Stout Brown Sheetings 12 1-2 cts;
20 p's do do Shirts 10 cts;
20 p's do do Shirts 10 cts;
30 p's Sea Island Shirts (fine) 18 cts;
Bedtickings from 25 cts to 2s; a large assortment of Gloves and Hosiery; Handkerchiefs a great Variety; Bombazette 50 p's; Cambrics; Muslins; Grecian Shades; Elegant striped Levantines; Plaided, Drapery & Black Gros de Naples; almost every kind & quality Groe Silks, &c. &c.

Bales of very first quality Warp Yarns from No. 7 to 11; Ginghams; Checks; Satinets; Broadcloths; Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c. Portland, Jan. 15. 8w 185

SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAS taken the Store, door above

BANK OF PORTLAND,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

And has for sale at the lowest prices, for Cash

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PIECE GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed Broad Cloths;
Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASSIMERES;
Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts.

Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins;
Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts, per yard;
Black and Colored Canton Crapes;
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK GOODS at low prices;

Linen; Lawns; and Linen Cambrics;
Ribbons; Needles; Tapes; Pins; Buttons;
Bombazetts; Cambrics; Plaids; Flannels;

Bed Ticking; Sheetings and Shirts;
Checks & Ginghams; Batting and Wadding;
Blue and White Cotton Warp; Sewing and Knitting Cotton; with a great variety of other Goods.

WANTED,
WOOLEN YARN, and all wool and cotton and wool Cloth, for which Dry Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices. Purchasers are invited to call.

Nov. 14. 178

FOR SALE,

THOSE valuable Lots of Land recently set off on Execution in Bethel, from John Merrill, Esq. to Messrs. Smith & O'Leary.

—ALSO—
TEN TONS OF GOOD HAY,
in the Barn of Mr. Samuel Allen, Heblon—terms very liberal—application to be made to the subscriber. LEVI WHITMAN.

Norway, Feb. 5, 1828. 188

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, An ADDRESS delivered before the Temperate Society of Oxford County, on Christmas day, December 25, 1827, by Hon. STEPHEN EMERY.

It may also be had of S. F. Brown, Esq. Buckfield—Stephen Emery, Esq. Paris—Doctor Leander Gage, Waterford, and at Fryburg.

It is hoped that this address may have a very extensive and general circulation, as it is calculated to set forth the real consequences of intemperate habits. We can assure our readers that it is well worth an attentive and careful perusal. Feb. 25.

ANDERSON'S SCOTCH & HOOP

ER'S ENGLISH FEMALE

PILLS.

JOHN F. REEVES,

Exchange-street, Portland.

HAS just received a full supply of the genuine Anderson's Scotch and Hoopers' Female Pills, which are well approved of. Also—a new and fresh stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

that are of the first quality, which will be sold on the most favorable terms.

Jan. 21, 1828. 3m 168

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.

MISS JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the Public, that she expects to commence her second Quarter at Norway Village, on the first Monday in March.

Tuition for those that attend to the elementary branches only \$2 per quarter—for the ornamental part from 2 to \$3. Norway, Feb. 12, 1828. 3w 139

Hæmorrhoid Ointment, for the Piles.
THIS valuable Ointment is a safe and effectual remedy for that very troublesome disorder. Those habituated to that complaint will find relief from only once applying it. Testimonials of its decided effects will accompany the same. For sale by JOHN F. REEVES, Druggist Exchange-st, Portland. Dec. 4. 3m 186

OPODEDOC.
JOHNSON'S superior OPODEDOC, which is so highly approved of, for sale wholesale or retail, at the Oxford Bookstore. Feb. 26.

MAINE REGISTER.
JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore—also, Maine Farmer's Almanac. Jan. 31.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.
CONSTANTLY for sale at the Oxford Bookstore Jan. 16.

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Lanes composed on the death of a little girl.

Shall I not drop one silent tear,
For M****, that beautiful child;
Who is removed from troubles here,
To joys above the skies.

For ah! she was a simple, clear,
Of innocence and love;
Her countenance, tho' pale, was fair,
And pleasant as the dove.

How often have I heard her sing
Her little pleasant strains;
Nor thought her soul, so soon would wing
Its flight, to heavenly plains.

But ah! that lovely girl so mild,
Was call'd from our embrace;
But, by our loss, the darling child
Enjoys a happy rest.

Then, O my heart, no more repine,
At what may seem severe;
But strive to be, by aid divine,
As good, as she was fair. M.
Norway, Feb. 11, 1828.

When we two parted
In silence and tears,
Half broken hearted
To sever for years,
Pale grew thy cheek and cold,
Colder thy kiss;
Truly that hour foretold
Sorrow to this.

The dew of the morning
Sunk chill on my brow—
It felt like the warning
Of what I feel now.
Thy vows are all broken,
And light is thy fame;
I hear thy name spoken,
And share in its shame.

They name thee before me,
A knell to mine ear;
A shudder comes o'er me—
Why wert thou so dear?
They know not I knew thee,
Who knew thee too well:
Long, long shall I rue thee,
Too deeply to tell.

In secret we met—
In silence I grieve,
That thy heart could forget,
Thy spirit deceive.
If I should meet thee
After long years,
How should I greet thee?
In silence and tears.

VARIETY.

BLACK MAN'S DREAM.—A number of years ago, a black man, named Peter Cooper; happened to marry one of his own town's women, who did not use him with that tenderness he conceived himself entitled to. Having tried all other arts to retrieve her lost affections in vain, Peter at last resolved to work upon her fears of punishment in another world for her conduct in this. Pretending, therefore, to awake one morning extravagantly alarmed, his helpmate was full of anxiety to know what was the matter; and having sufficiently, as he thought, whetted her curiosity, by mysteriously hinting that "he could a tale unfold," at length Peter proceeded as follows:—"H-l! ob a dream last night, I dream I go to Hebben and rap at de doo, and a gemman cum to de doo wid black coat and powder hair. Whoa there? Peeta Coopa. Whoa Peeta Coopa? Am not know you. Not knowa Peeta Coopa! Look de book Sa.—He take de book, and he look de book, and he could na find Peeta Coopa.—Den I say, Oh, lud, oh! look again, finda Peeta Coopa in a corna.—He take de book, and he look de book, and an last finda Peeta Coopa in lilly, lilly (little) corna.—Peeta Coopa, cook ob de Royal Charlotte oh Greencock? Walk in, Sa. Den I walk in, and dare was ebery thing—all kind ob vittal—colly-flower too—An I eat, an I drink, an I dance, and I ting, an I neva be done; segar too, by Gum. Den I say, Oh! lud, oh! look for Peeta Coopa wife. He take de book, an he look oba de book, many, many, many a times corna an all; and he couldna finda Peeta Coopa wife. Den I say, Oh! look de black book; he take de black book, an he look de black book, and he finda Peeta Coopa wife first page.—Peeta Coopa wife, buckra-woman, lad to her husband."

Then Peter went up to take one of seventeen cows, belonging to his father; to drive a four ox team, with Tib, the old mare, at the end of it; cut wood in the winter, and raise grain in the summer. But alas at the perilous age of sixteen, a dancing master came into the village, and Tommy, by dint of persuading, persuaded his mother to allow him to go to the dancing school, instead of changing obsolete psalm tunes in the chimney corner, upon a winter's evening, pumps, rattles, and a fiddle, reigned in their stead.—In lieu of the hall, pigeon wings, and "right and left," were heard upon the barn floor, and the oxen, and Tib, and the cows were often left to "chew the cud," of suppers loneliness. Tommy's ideas were raised, and his wits outright descended from his head to his heels, leaving his upper story to let. Straightway a ball was held, and Tommy clipped the shell of a fashionable and wore gloves, and fell in love. True, he was rather

awkward in mannerisms at first; but then, he sported a smart toe, and acquired ease and impudence—and eventually, by activity and toe and heel exertion, capered into the good graces of Molly Reed, who could weave sixteen yards of shirting per diem. Tommy then set up for a beaux after the ladies' own hearts, and went to town to sell gown patterns as an apprentice, (being above driving the oxen in partnership with Tib) determined to become a merchant. And so he did—and his father died leaving him the bulk of his fortune, when Tommy determined to do two things, viz: Cut Molly and keep a carriage.—The first was the most difficult, but he had learned a thing or two, and after a due quantity of tears on her part the separation was effected, and the carriage purchased. Tib, the old mare, the cows and oxen, were translated into two greys, and Tommy, from a ploughboy, to a fine gentleman. The farm, milking pails, pigs, hens and ducks, were changed to cash and style, and the balance over this necessary expenditure, invested in the house of Tommy Buck, Landshark & Co. And then Tommy went to the springs and game, to the theatre and drank, to his counting house and whistled, and these were beautiful times. Tommy's credit was good and he used it; his cash was plenty and he spent it; his health fine and he gave it a trial. Who like Tommy? He made love anew to a city belle; but the sly old fox of a father said nay. He asked a poet to write doleful ditties, and he said yes, and he paid him. The sonnets were sent full of darts and cruels—and the girl married another. Tommy sighed and drank, and gamed and whistled, "to drive dull care away," and then failed. Tib kicks up her heels in scorn at him. Molly sends four chubby children to school, and loves her husband. His lady love of sonnet reading memory does not know him in the street; and Tommy has shipped to go to India at ten dollars per month in the forecastle of a ship.—*Boston Times.*

A MEAL IS A MEAL.—A traveller, some time ago, stopped at a tavern in Rhode Island, at the decline of day, when his appetite began to be rather clamorous, and asked for a cold cut—at the same time prudently inquiring the price. "Twenty-five cents," replied mine host. "That is rather high," returned the other, "as I merely want a cold bite." "No matter for that," said mine host, "a meal is a meal, and I never charge less than twenty-five cents." "Well, if that be the case," replied the traveller, "I may as well have a meal cooked." Accordingly, the gridiron was placed over the coals, and a steak of respectable dimensions was soon broiled and set on the table. The stranger sat down, and like a man who works by the job, soon despatched the steak together with the accompaniments, and called for more, observing at the same "a meal is a meal," you know." Another steak of goodly size was forthwith cooked and placed before him. This also disappeared in a very short time, and yet unsatisfied the traveller bawled for more, still repeating "a meal is a meal," sir. A steak, larger than either of the former, was now cooked, and without the least appearance of satiety in the eater, sent to accompany the rest, and the demand was reiterated for more, accompanied as usual with the unlucky phrase of mine host, "a meal is a meal," sir. Thus mine hostess was kept cooking for two full hours, and steak disappeared with the most appalling despatch, each time accompanied with that ill-omened sentence, "a meal is a meal," you know; until at last the inn-keeper, hopeless of satisfying his guest, and heartily sick of the operation of his own rule, told the traveller, if he would quit then, he would charge him nothing for what he had eaten; to which the other feeling that he could not hold out much longer, consented without much show reluctance, and merrily added, as he was washing down the last morsel with a mug of cider, "a meal is a meal," you will recollect.—*Berk. Amer.*

ANCIENT MODE OF WRITING.—When alphabetical writing first began to usurp the place of hieroglyphics, the mode of commencing each line under the beginning of the preceding, was unknown; and the boustrophedon mode, which ran as follows, was practised:

"In the beginning
ay paywaz poq
Heaven and the
ay pue t quaz
Earth was without
ay puzay"

A gentleman accosted a lady in the street with "My dear Mary, I have been at your house; I have placed my life in your hand." "You amaze me; what happened; speak," answered the lady. "Only, my dear, having written and published my *Memoirs*, I have left a copy for your acceptance," replied the Gentleman.

A MATCH FOR A BALIFF.—Two Sheriff's officers were recently sent to execute a writ against a Quaker, well known in the City. On arriving at his house, they saw his wife, who, in reply to their inquiries whether her husband was at home, replied in the affirmative at the same time requesting they would be seated, and she should speedily see

them. The officers waited patiently for some time, but he did not make his appearance; and the fair Quakeress coming into the room, they reminded her of her promise that they should see her husband. "My friends," replied she, "I promised that he should see thee; he has seen thee—he doth not like thy looks; and therefore hath avoided thy path, and quitted his house by another road."

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the fifteenth day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Joshua Smith's Tavern in Norway, all the right in equity which Bailey Bodwell has to redeem a certain tract of land situated in said Norway, near the Steep Falls, so called, and on the Easterly side of the road leading to Hebron, containing about nineteen acres, with a Saw Mill thereon standing; also, one other piece or parcel of land situated in said Norway, and on the Westerly side of said road, containing five acres more or less. The said lands being mortgaged to Ruth Rust, and Lydia A. Rust, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-five cents, and interest, by said Bailey Bodwell's Debt to the said Ruth Rust, and Lydia A. Rust, dated September seven-teenth, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and recorded with the Records of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book twenty-fourth, page two hundred and ninety-four—reference to said deed being had.

HENRY W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.
Norway, February 11, 1828.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the fifteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the tavern of SIMON CHURMAN, in Paris, all the right in equity which George P. Truit has to redeem the following described Real Estate, viz:—Part of Lot number one, in Range seven, in the town of Paris, containing fifty two acres more or less; also, part of Lot number eleven, in the first Range and second division of Lots in Hebron, containing fourteen acres more or less, the same having been conveyed to Thomas Hill, Jr. by Deed of Mortgage, dated April twenty-first, A. D. eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and recorded with Oxford Records, Book twenty-fourth, page one hundred and two, for the security of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars and interest, and on which is now due about seventy dollars; also mortgaged to Eliza Baxter by Deed, dated June eleven, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the sum of forty-four dollars and nineteen cents and interest.

HENRY W. MILLETT, Dep. Sheriff.
Norway, February 11, 1828.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—PERU.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots of land in Peru, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, to collect, for the A. D. 1828 and 1827.

		Range.	Area.	Value.	Dyke.	High way.	46	70.	Total.
								\$	
Thompson's Grant									
A. Knight	1826	11	7	100	100	100	29	115	129
Farwell		8	10	100	25	100			
Adam Knight		9	10	100	100			70	
do		15	5	100	25			70	
do		10	12	100	50			35	
do		14	10	100	100			70	
do		11	6	100	25			18	
do		9	7	7	12			18	
do		9	6	6	10			7	
do		11	7	100	25			18	
do		10	8	100	100			70	
do		12	10	100	50			35	
do		6	11	100	75			53	
do		7	11	100	75			53	
Cyrus Thompson		4	12	100	75			53	
do		2	13	100	33			33	
do		4	14	100	100			70	
Zebede Delano		11	8	50	50			35	
Adam Knight		9	9	100	60			42	
do		1	13	100	20			14	
Ludden		11	5	100	100			70	
do		16	5	91	91			64	
do		12	6	100	100			70	
do		17	6	111	111			78	
do		11	7	100	25			18	
Carver		12	9	100	100			70	
do		14	10	100	100			70	
Zebulon Cram		5	10	100	100			70	
Wm. Ludden E end		16	5	35	35			23	
do		16	5	50	50			33	
Bartlett		10	9	100	75			52	
Sylvanus Poland				40	150			105	
Peck's Grant		3		106	150			172	
Seth Burgess		12		100	125			144	
L. Stockwell impr.		23		100	135			155	
Wm. White,		31		66	115			132	
do	1826,	35		100	25			27	
E. Wheeler impr.		8		100	175			123	
O. Burgess Wells		10		100	125			88	
E. Thomas impr.		14		50	65			46	
D. Atkins 31 impr.		16		100	120			84	
L. Stockwell impr.		23		100	165			116	
Wm. Brackett		31		125	30			21	
Wm. White 2-3 lot		31		68	80			63	
Lunt's Grant		2		3	100	176		202	
Improved	1826	4		1	100	250		238	
Wm. Brackett		3		2	100	200		230	
Silas Leonard		3		2	100	175		123	
do		4		1	100	200		140	
do		3		1	100	100		70	
do		3		1	50	75		53	

Unless said taxes with the necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber on or before Saturday the thirty-first day of May next, so much of said land as will satisfy the same, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of Stephen Gammon, in said town, on said day, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

MORIS LUFKIN, Collector of Peru, Jan. 31, A. D. 1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, AN ADDRESS delivered at the close of a Private School in Dixfield village—by Hunsbrough Blazium.

Also, for sale by Thomas Crocker, Esq., Alfred Andrews, Paris—Col. Cyrus Clark, Turner—Charles T. Chase, James M. Williams, Dixfield—William Proctor, New Gloucester—James Dunn, Poland, and Mr. Mead, Bridgton.

SMITH'S PRACTICAL AND MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

JUST published, *Practical and Mental Arithmetic* on a new plan, in which Mental Arithmetic is combined with the use of the slate; containing a complete system for all practical purposes, being in dollars and cents. Second Edition, revised and enlarged, with exercises for the slate. To which is added a Practical System of Book-keeping, by ROSWELL C. SMITH.

The publishers particularly invite the attention of teachers to this work, in the belief that it is a great and important improvement in the art of teaching Arithmetic. It is the production of an experienced and accomplished instructor of youth, who has availed himself of observations made in a long course of experience. Every part of this work has been carefully adapted to the best of teaching, and every page has been tested, by the use of the work in the author's school. The design of the author has been to instruct the learner in the principles and practice of Arithmetic. This he has endeavored to do by slow gradations, beginning with the simplest ideas, and gradually ascending in the scale of knowledge, till the pupil is master of the whole field of Arithmetical combinations. A fundamental principle of the work is to present so difficult which the learner is unable of himself to surmount. In accordance with this maxim, the first 20 pages contain no rules nor exercises for the slate. It commences with examples so simple that children 5 years of age, will readily comprehend them. These illustrate the principles of Addition, after which the Table is inserted, followed by intellectual exercises, explanatory of its practical utility. The remaining Tables of simple Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, are exemplified in a similar manner.—Thus by a mere mental process, the pupil is effectually taught the 5th commandment without any other assistance than the book, and the operations of his own mind.—The pupil, on this plan, is required to think, and having become familiar with the individual operations required to solve a series of arithmetical questions, these operations are then summed up, and stated in the form of a rule. This rule he is then required to commit to memory, not however, without having been previously interrogated, to be assured of his complete comprehension of the same.—These hints will serve to exhibit some of the general characteristic features of the work. It contains many things that are new, and cannot fail to be deemed great improvements. The following are a few, viz:—the mode of questioning, *Indirect Answers*, calculated to secure the advantage of systems containing no answers, and essentially lessen the burthen of the teacher; the rule for calculating interest for days.—It is thought by competent judges to embrace all that is valuable in the two popular systems, by mental process and the use of the slate. Its simplicity, and the facility with which the pupil makes himself master of it, might be deemed by some a fault, did not the frequent complaints made by children that "it makes their heads ache with thinking" refute this objection.—On the whole, the work is believed to be better calculated than any other system, to excite mental exertions, and gain a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of Arithmetic; and as such, the public are respectfully invited to examine it.—Copies will be gratuitously furnished for that purpose.

Published and for sale by RICHARDSON & LORD, Boston.

Jan. 28, 1828. 3m 189.

FRINK'S EYE WATER.

GOOD EYE WATER is an astringent, bland and healing liquid, calculated to strengthen the organ, in case of debility, and to obviate a tendency to inflammation, or morbid excitement.

Nearly all the disorders of the eye, many of which, from undue exposure and neglect of suitable treatment, become very severe and difficult to manage, primarily arise from a lodgment of small particles under the lid, from a temporary harshness of the atmosphere, or an intense direction to some color which is unfavorable to vision, and which exhausts the power of the organ.

It is therefore apparent, that a complaint arising from these causes requires the strengthening and cooling application before mentioned, and that a composition which really possesses these properties, is better entitled to the appellation of "HYALINE," than most of the preparations at present before the public.

The formula of this EYE WATER, was the prescription of a distinguished Physician, who particularly and successfully devoted his attention to affections of the Eye, and it has been tested by the proprietor of the recipe, in innumerable instances, for the last fifteen years. It is now prescribed by many eminent physicians, who have had opportunities to witness its effects, and it needs only a fair trial to insure its general use.

Price 25 cents.

A new and fresh supply of this EYE WATER has just been received at the Oxford Bookstore, by the subscriber who is wholesale and retail agent for the proprietors.

JOSEPH SHACKLEY & Co.
Norway Village, Jan. 22, 1828.—6w 189.

THE REAL.

JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, as they ever have been, by the signature, H. PLUMLEY, both on the bill of directions and on the label to each box.

These Pills are the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, and not the recipe of any Physician in this country, and the public are cautioned against a spurious article professing to be prepared from a recipe of a late Physician of New-Hampshire of the same name, which article (upon the strength of the name alone, they attempt to sell as the genuine).

The genuine Pills are a cure for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness in the head, weakness of the limbs, acidity, costiveness, and piles.

—ALSO—
Jewett's original Stomach Plaster. These plasters are very beneficial, when applied to any part suffering from pain, or weakness, and are particularly serviceable in cases of sprains, weakness and pain in the side or stomach.

One roll is sufficient for four plasters. A constant supply of the above Pills and Plasters may be had of the subscriber, who is wholesale and retail agent for the proprietors. ASA BARTON, Norway, Feb. 1828.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISM & MANUFACTURE.

It is of the utmost importance, to all who are concerned, or about to be interested in Manufacturing, to look well to the labor-saving improvements, which are made and are making in this scientific and enlightened age.

A small saving for a series of years, amounts to a handsome interest.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale, his improved

CARDING AND PICKING MACHINERY, For Merino and Native Wool, on more liberal terms than can be had in New-England.—ALSO, the best

CARDS.

For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY. Said Machines are less expensive, perform more and better work, occupy less room, and are tended and kept in repair easier and require less water power, than any other now in use. A credit will be given when it may be requested, so liberal, that the machine may earn the money it costs, before payment is required.

A line addressed to WARREN P. WING, Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will be duly attended to. W. P. WING.

N. B. W. P. W. will furnish Steam Engines, to carry said Machines, on the most fuel-saving plan, which are cheaper than water power.

January, 1828. 3m 187.

Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE—No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND, AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brails of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—1y-183.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—WELD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident owners of the following Lots of Land, situated in Weld, in the County of Oxford, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me, the subscriber, to collect for the year 1828, as follows, to wit:

	No. of Lot.	Range of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	State, County, & Town Taxes.
Nathan Quint,	11 & 12	2	103	150	5
Ditto.	12	3	40	80	55
James Whit.	13	9	60	160	1 45

Unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday, the tenth day of June next, at ten of the clock, A. M. so much of said land will then be sold at Public Vendue, as will discharge the same, at my Dwelling House, in Weld.

EPHRAIM HAUGHTON, Collector.
Weld, February 2, 1828. 3w 100.

Purified Pyrolignous Acid, or Essence of Smoke, to cure Pork Hams, &c.

As a chemical preparation this Acid has long been known, but its use when applied to Meats, Fish, &c. is of recent date, it is sufficient to plunge Meat for a few moments into this Acid, to preserve it as long as you please.—"putrefaction not only stops retrogrades. Its antyseptic property is said was first discovered by "Doct. Jorg of Leipzig," who has entirely recovered several anatomical preparations from incipient corruption by pouring this Acid over them, and also Meats advanced in decay, notwithstanding the weather was hot, soon became dry and sound. The flavor which this Acid gives to meats and fish of all kinds is generally much preferred to the ordinary way of smoking. For Sale in any quantity by JOHN P. REEVES, Druggist, Exchange-street.

The subscriber has fully tested that, this and past seasons. J. P. R.
Portland, Dec 21. 6w 195.

RECOLLECT!

THAT those of our subscribers who have received this paper for over three years, and have neglected to make payment, in whole or in part, for the same, that unless they do it on or before the fifteenth day of March next, they will have to settle with an "Accountant's Agent." ASA BARTON, Agent.

Norway, Jan. 31.

NOTICE.

All persons having demands against the subscribers are requested to present them for settlement, and all indebted, are requested to make payment without delay.

JOSEPH SHACKLEY & Co.
Norway Village, Jan. 22, 1828.—6w 189.

UNIVERSALIST HYMN BOOKS

for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

THE OBSERVER

Is published every Thursday Morning, by ASA BARTON, (FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

at \$2.00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent. to all who pay cash within three months from the date of their subscription.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, but at the option of the publisher. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for insertion.

Vol. IV
COMI
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